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The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, JANUARY 11, 1868.

THIS IS the first day of Hilary Term, and the sittings of the Court of Chancery commence to-day at Lincoln's-inn. Upon the whole the cause lists are not very heavy. That of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Justices contains 88 appeals, of which 18 are specially marked for the Lord Chancellor; that of the Master of the Rolls 74, including 30 transferred from Vice-Chancellor Wood; that of Vice-Chancellor Stuart, 134; that of Vice-Chancellor Wood, 89; and that of Vice-Chancellor Malins, 88.

In the Common Law Courts the arrears exhibit an increase on last term. In the Queen's Bench there are 146, in the Common Pleas 101, and in the Exchequer 42; 289 in all, as against 222 last term. There are in the Queen's Bench 46 rules for new trial; in the special paper 2 for judgment, 89 for argument, and 9 enlarged rules. In the Common Pleas, 40 rules for new trial, 47 cases in the special paper, 8 enlarged rules, and 6 matters standing for judgment; while in the Exchequer there are 31 rules for new trial, 3 rules in the peremptory and 5 in the special paper, and 3 errors and appeals.

WE REPORT in another column an important decision recently pronounced by Mr. Lonsdale, judge of the Tunbridge Wells county court, upon the question whether or no an attorney employed as a managing clerk was entitled to be, and ought to be, heard by the Court. The question was raised before Mr. Lonsdale some weeks ago, when a Mr. Prior, an attorney, managing clerk to Mr. Arnold, attorney, of Tunbridge Wells, appearing in a couple of cases, the judge declined to hear him. Mr. Prior then stated that, although managing clerk to Mr. Arnold, he appeared in these cases, upon his own account, and it appeared from the statements made by both Mr. Prior and Mr. Arnold, that Mr. Arnold having neither leisure nor inclination to attend to county court cases, these cases were undertaken by Mr. Prior, who acted in this respect directly as solicitor for the parties, and not as agent for Mr. Arnold—the emoluments going into his (Mr. Prior's) own pocket. The judge, upon hearing the statement of these particulars, expressed himself as still disinclined to hear Mr. Prior, and appeared to think that there must be some arrangement between principal and clerk by which the emoluments of this business would be accounted for by the latter to the former. He, however, adjourned the question, in order to give it a better consideration. We believe that the material facts are as we have stated them above, but should there be any further particulars illustrative of the relative positions of the parties, we shall be happy to correct our statement.

In the case of *Re Broadhouse, ex parte Dale*, 15 W. R. 1154, which will at once occur to the reader as bearing upon the subject, and which is referred to by Mr. Lonsdale in the course of his decision, the Commissioner of the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court refused to hear a solicitor, employed as managing clerk to the bankrupt's solicitor; the bankrupt, who was himself in court, then personally requested the Commissioner to hear the managing clerk on his behalf, which the Commissioner still declined to do. Upon the point being brought before the Lords Justices, their Lordships held that the Commissioner was right in declining in the first instance to hear the clerk, but that he ought under the circumstances to have asked the bankrupt whether he wished to retain the clerk as his solicitor in the matter, in which capacity he would have been entitled to be heard.

Mr. Lonsdale, in delivering his reserved judgment upon the question before him, remarked that the case in bankruptcy just cited was distinguishable from the case before him, because, with reference to county court advocacy, the 10th section of 15 & 16 Vict. c. 54, had laid down that the attorney "acting generally in the action for the party" should alone address the Court, there being no similar restriction with respect to proceedings in bankruptcy. And with reference to attorneys who, though happening to fill the position of managing clerk to some other attorney, might have been directly employed by the party from the very commencement of the proceedings, he thought that though such gentlemen were certainly "attorneys acting generally" for the party, they still ought not to be heard by the Court; in his opinion the Act intended to authorise the advocacy of an "independent attorney," and not of the clerk of another attorney, and he therefore declined to hear Mr. Prior in the case in question.

Mr. Lonsdale also considered that a party to a county court plaint cannot be allowed to change his attorney at the hearing (in the manner suggested in *Re Broadhouse* (*ubi. sup.*), in order that the new attorney may address the Court, because this would be allowing an attorney who had not "acted generally" in the matter to address it. We do not see, however, that the words "acting generally," must necessarily refer exclusively to the past conduct of the proceedings, and if the change be *bona fide* and to operate as an absolute and permanent transfer of the retainer, there may perhaps be cases in which it would be well to allow it to operate.

The important part of the decision, however, undoubtedly is that which rules that *as clerk* is to be heard, even though retained throughout by the party to the proceedings, and upon this point we cannot quite reconcile ourselves to Mr. Lonsdale's ruling. Many gentlemen engage themselves as managing clerks with an understanding that they shall be at liberty to retain their own business, and we cannot think it right that under no circumstances should such gentlemen be allowed to appear for their clients in the county court. We give Mr. Lonsdale every credit for having carefully considered his decision, and shall be most beneficial to the public and the profession, and for an earnest desire to adopt that course which and can appreciate his apprehension of sanctioning anything which might amount to a practical evasion of the provisions which the Legislature has made; we think, however, that he has erred in ruling that "a managing clerk, when conducting a cause in court, must be presumed to be acting for his master." On the contrary, we think that when an attorney or solicitor appears, as conducting proceedings, when his name is on the record, and he states that he has been personally retained by the party, he should be presumed to be *bona fide* acting for himself; indeed, we cannot see why, in the absence of some peculiarly significant circumstance, the Court need take judicial cognisance at all of the fact of his being another gentleman's clerk. No doubt, as Mr. Lonsdale says, it would be a "difficult and delicate matter" for the Court to have to satisfy itself that the clerk is acting on his own account; but as we have just said, we do not think the Court need go into the question at all, unless there be special circumstances suggesting an inference, and the permanent presumption which is here established appears to us a harsh, as well as unreasonable one.

THE serious indisposition of Lord Justice Rolt forms a subject of deep regret to the profession. He was overtaken by a paralytic seizure last Saturday at his resi-

dence, Ockeworth Park, near Wotton-under-Edge. This sad event has naturally given rise to much anxiety in the profession, the members of which, especially those practising at Chancery, can so well appreciate the value of Lord Justice Rolt's judicial services. In the mean time Lord Cairns will, under the provisions of the recent Act, sit alone to dispose of cases; and we sincerely trust that we may soon hear, at any rate, of Sir John Rolt's convalescence. We are gratified to find that the latest accounts report him decidedly better.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT J. PHILLIMORE, Judge of the Admiralty Court, will preside at a meeting of the Law Amendment Society, in the Adelphi, on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock, when Mr. John Westlake will read a paper "On Naturalization and Expatriation, or a Change of Nationality."

AN INCIDENT which occured on Wednesday, at the Central Criminal Court, suggests the question whether the power which a judge has of ordering a plea of "not guilty" to be entered in the case of a prisoner who declines to plead, might not be still further extended. A labourer, named Thomas Clark, on being arraigned for the wilful murder of a child, insisted on pleading guilty. Mr. Sleigh, who had been assigned by the sheriffs to defend him, entreated him to withdraw his plea and take his trial, and Mr. Justice Shee gave him the same advice, at the same time fully explaining to him the legal meaning of the formal plea of "not guilty." The prisoner, however, remained obstinate. "Well, your worship, I am guilty, I did it" he replied, and there was eventually, no alternative but to order the plea to be recorded. Fortunately, the recent Criminal Consolidation Acts which make it necessary for a judge immediately to pronounce sentence after a *verdict* of guilty, do not cast on him that duty imperatively after a *plea* of guilty. Sentence, therefore, was postponed in order that an extrajudicial inquiry may take place into the state of the prisoner's mind when he committed the murder. There seems reason to suppose he was not responsible for his actions.

Probably the course adopted by Mr. Justice Shee was, under the circumstances, the best and wisest. In less humane times the prisoner would inevitably have been hanged out of hand. But in such a case as his seems from the depositions to have been, public opinion would never have tolerated an immediate execution. It is, nevertheless, obvious in what an eminently unsatisfactory position the matter remains. The coming inquiry must of course be private and informal. If it results in establishing the prisoner's insanity we shall hear no more of him. But it may turn out that the doctors will pronounce him perfectly sane. Many sane men do plead guilty every day. He ought in that event to be hanged, and we presume will be hanged. It would be absurd to allow the course of law to be evaded by any criminal who chooses to throw himself on the mercy of the court. Yet there are a good many people who will object to Clark being executed, on the opinion of a couple of gaol surgeons, delivered after a private examination into the state of his intellect.

This is not the first time that judges have been perplexed and the public rendered uneasy by the determination of murderers not to take their trial. Constance Kent, in spite of the urgent remonstrances of Mr. Justice Willes, persisted in pleading guilty. Wright, again, pleaded guilty at the Old Bailey before Mr. Justice Blackburn, and was actually executed. Rightly or wrongly, there was great indignation expressed at his execution. There certainly seemed a possibility that a jury might have found a verdict of manslaughter. The learned judge who received his plea to the major offence, however, declined, we have no doubt on good grounds, to interfere, and the law took its course. It is unquestionable that one cause of the public excitement was the fact that the circumstances of the crime were never submitted to judicial investigation.

A very simple reform would prevent a recurrence of these cases. A judge should have unlimited discretion in a criminal case—and at all events in a capital case—to direct a plea of "not guilty" to be entered on behalf of a prisoner whenever he thinks fit. It is a power he would seldom have to use, for in most instances the plea of guilty is properly receivable. Where, however, a man's life is in peril, or where there is reason to believe that he does not fully understand the nature of the crime with which he is charged, justice demands that, whether he choose or not, he should be openly tried. It is notorious that even now judges frequently do what is equivalent to exercising such a power as we suggest should be formally conferred upon them. A lad, for example, will be brought up and charged with having committed some offence laid in an indictment perhaps half a yard long. He is very likely to reply in his fright and amazement at the novelty of his position, "Yes, I did it." Any habitual attendant in a criminal court must have often heard such an answer given to a clerk of assize. But scarcely a judge on the bench would now receive such a plea as one of guilty. The usual course is, especially if the prisoner is young and uneducated, to order a plea of "not guilty" to be entered for him. The prisoner can at present, of course, defeat this humane piece of illegality by persistence. It would be well if, on the one hand, he were deprived of his power to do so, and on the other if the judge were enabled to do lawfully what he now sometimes does in the interests of humanity, but in excess of his authority.

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS are to be found in the paper on the Law of Evidence for the last periodical examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service selected in 1867:—

"1. Describe the main functions of a police magistrate: mentioning particularly what are his powers as to the maintenance of order in court; the securing the attendance of persons charged with offences, &c.; remand, committal, sentence, compensation for injuries, the hearing, &c."

"2. Give a brief description of the jurisdiction and procedure of a county court. Name the various possible terminations of a plaint in a county court, explaining the practical effect of each. What is the object of written pleadings in a civil action, and how is the same end obtained in a county court?"

"5. State the essentials of a valid contract. Distinguish between an express and an implied contract, an executory and an executed contract, illustrating by examples of each kind. Explain the following phrases:—

"*Expressum facit cessare tacitum.*

"Suing on a *quantum meruit.*

"6. Show what are the various substantial defences that can be made to an action on simple contract, illustrating by an example in whatever kind of contract you please. What other ground for a civil action is there besides contract?"

There were nine questions given, and the examiner whose name appears on the paper is Mr. F. Lushington.

We did not know before the paper was placed in our hands that the law of procedure, civil and criminal, and the law of contract, were part and parcel of the law of evidence.

On the contrary, we thought, and we venture to say we did not differ from the rest of the profession in this, that these three kinds of law were distinct branches of the legal science. Mr. Lushington is evidently of a different opinion, if, indeed, the paper is not a practical joke against the learned gentleman. It, however, bears unmistakeable marks of genuineness about it, and, as an examiner chosen by the Civil Service Commissioners must be a gentleman of ability, we make no apology in publishing his discovery.

THE COUNTY COURT RULES.

The County Court Act of last session has been followed by an order in council conferring upon the county courts a number of important powers hitherto enjoyed only by the superior courts, and by a body of rules and orders regulating the practice of the courts, not only under the new Act, but under the earlier Acts also. And these, together with the earlier statutes still in force, form substantially the existing code of county court law. The form of this code, consisting as it does of Acts passed for the county court, acts passed without any reference to county courts but applied to them by orders in council, and rules of court founded upon both, is not a very happy one; and a close examination of its component parts will reveal a multitude of inconsistencies, inaccuracies, and difficulties of the kind which always result from such complex legislation. For example, the Common Law Procedure Act, 1854, by section 83 enacted that the defendant in any action in a superior court might *plead* facts amounting to an equitable defence, and the courts might receive such defence by way of *plea*, "provided that such *plea* shall begin with the words 'for defence on equitable grounds,' or words to that effect." The new order in council, of the 18th November, 1867, directs that this section, among others, shall apply to the county courts, and that the statutes, rules of practice, orders and forms in force in the county courts, shall be adopted with reference to proceedings thereunder "so far as the same are applicable *mutatis mutandis*." Rule 95, of the new rules directs that, where a defendant intends to rely on an equitable defence, he shall give five days' notice to the registrar, stating the facts constituting such equitable defence. Now, upon these provisions, taken together, the question at once arises, do they introduce pleading into the county courts in the case of equitable defences? Construed strictly they certainly do, for they give the defendant the right of raising an equitable defence, subject to a certain condition, namely, that his plea shall commence with a given form of words. We have no doubt, however, that this strict construction will not in practice be placed upon the words; but that the judges of the county court will construe them merely as allowing defendants to raise equitable defences in the same way as other defences are now raised in those courts. Again, the 53rd section of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1854, enacts that if a party to whom interrogatories have been administered shall not answer them sufficiently, the Court or a judge may order him to be examined orally before a judge *or master*. The order in council says that this section also shall apply to the county courts, and that the powers and duties incident to it, as well as to the other sections applied, shall be exercised by the judges of the county courts. But it says nothing about who are to stand in the place of the masters of the superior courts. Then, when we turn to rule 83, we read that where an order is made under this section "it may be in the form given in the schedule to these rules." But there is no corresponding form to be found in the schedule. While the next rule, No. 84, says that "in executing such an order, *the registrar* shall" proceed in a certain manner. Now, it is quite clear that the intention of those who formed the order in council and the rules was that the registrars in the county courts should discharge the same duties as the masters in the superior courts, and no doubt the judges, by a liberal method of construction, will give effect to this intention. But they can only do so by a very liberal construction indeed.

It would be easy to multiply examples of similar defects in the new legislation: those we have pointed out have been chosen quite at random. But, in spite of all this, it appears to us that, if compared with the great majority of legislative enactments, these rules must be pronounced to be carefully and skilfully framed. And we believe that, if the county court judges deal with them, as we have no doubt they will, like sensible men, they will be found to work well, and will prove a satisfactory code of practice. There is one thing, at any rate, for which the profession ought to be grateful to the committee of judges by whom the rules are framed, and which disinclines us from any severe criticism of their work. Instead of following the vicious example of the Legislature, and dealing in a single Act with the mere requirements of the moment, leaving the whole law to be picked out of a multitude of scattered enactments; those gentlemen have taken the far better course, of repealing everything in force before, and giving us the old law and the new in a complete and systematic form. Except in respect to proceedings under the Charitable Trusts Acts, the Probate Acts, and the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, (which are matters that may fairly be treated by themselves,) all the previously existing rules, orders, and forms ceased to be in use from the first day of the present year, and the new code of rules has taken their place.

Such being the plan adopted by the committee of judges, it is scarcely necessary to say that the greater part of the new rules consists merely of the old rules re-enacted. But there is much also that is new, and of the utmost importance to professional men. And by far the greatest number and most important of the newly-introduced rules relate to the common law jurisdiction of the courts; the orders in equity being merely a re-enactment of those previously in force, with a few exceptions which we shall point out hereafter.

The Act of last session, and the order in council to which we have already referred, have conferred upon the county courts several branches of jurisdiction which are altogether new. They have also given to those courts a variety of new powers, in aid of their general jurisdiction. And each of these has entailed the necessity of new rules of practice. The most important of these, from a practical point of view, we propose very briefly to touch upon.

The first new branch of jurisdiction bestowed upon the courts is that conferred by section 7 of the Act, which empowers a judge of the superior courts to send an action of contract for less than £50 to the county court for trial before issue joined, instead of only after issue joined, as under the earlier Act. The practice under this section is dealt with under rule 69, and that rule provides that in such cases ten days' notice of trial shall be given in such cases, which was not required before.

Another new branch of jurisdiction is that conferred by section 10, which gives power to send for trial to the county court any action of tort (including those in which the county court has no ordinary jurisdiction) commenced in a superior court, and in which the plaintiff cannot give security for costs. The most important rules of practice relating to such cases, are rule 71, which requires ten days' notice of trial, and rules 72 and 94, by which a defendant in an action for defamation must give five days' notice if he intends to set up an apology in mitigation of damages, under section 1, or as a defence, under section 2 of 6 & 7 Vict. c. 96, or if he means to rely upon the truth of the defamatory matter.

Rules 223 to 256 regulate the practice in actions of ejectment, in which jurisdiction is given by section 11 of the Act. It would be impossible, within the space at our command, to give any complete account of the practice established by these rules; and there is the less necessity to do so as the whole is new, and therefore practitioners are the less likely to overlook its details. It is enough to say that the framers of the rules have clearly endeavoured to apply to the county courts the procedure of the superior courts in cases of ejectment, so far as the nature of the tribunal would allow.

In actions involving questions of title, in which limited jurisdiction is given by section 12 of the Act, rule 257 provides that at the time of entry of the plaint, there shall be delivered "a concise statement in writing, signed by the plaintiff or his attorney, of the cause of action, and the particulars thereof." In other respects the procedure is to be the same as in other actions in the county courts.

Rules 175, 176, and 177 relate to the very important

provisions of section 31 of the Act, which enables the court to adjudicate between any claimant of goods taken in execution, the execution creditor, and the high bailiff. And they provide that if the claimant seeks damages either from the execution creditor or the high bailiff, he shall in his particulars state the amount he claims for damages and the grounds on which he claims them; and if he claims against the high bailiff shall give him a similar notice. And either the execution creditor or the high bailiff may pay money into court to meet the claim.

The order in council has given another very important branch of jurisdiction to the county courts by applying to them sections 60 to 67 of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1854, relating to the attachment of debts. The result is that a judgment creditor may now obtain an order in the county court attaching in the hands of a third party a debt due from such third party to his judgment debtor, to answer his debt. The practice under these sections is regulated by rules 145 to 154.

In addition, however, to matters arising out of the new jurisdiction of the Courts, the order in council and the rules taken together, give to the Courts a number of new powers in aid of their ordinary jurisdiction.

In the first place, as has been already incidentally pointed out, equitable defences and equitable answers to defences may now be raised in the county courts, but five days' notice of an intention to rely on an equitable defence must be given.

Another new set of powers are those relating to discovery and inspection. Up to the present time the county courts have had no power whatever of compelling discovery by any party to an action, either with respect to documents or otherwise. And, as to inspection, their authority has been very defective. One of the rules of practice directed that either party might apply to the other for an inspection of documents, and that, if the latter refused it, then, when the cause came on for hearing, the judge might adjourn it and compel the recalcitrant party to pay costs. But this indirect method of putting on the screw was the only power that belonged to the courts. The new order in council, however, applies to the county courts the sections of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1854, relating to discovery and inspection; so that any party to an action may now obtain first a discovery, and then an inspection of documents, and may interrogate the opposite party, as in the superior courts. As to interrogatories, too, we trust that the great defect in the practice of the superior courts has been avoided. In the superior courts, as our readers are aware, not only is an order obtained to interrogate, but the specific interrogatories to be administered are allowed by the judge at chambers, a practice which gives rise to an infinity of unnecessary trouble, and leads to very unsatisfactory results. But rules 80, 81, and 82 clearly contemplate that leave to interrogate generally shall be obtained from the registrar of the county court, and that the onus of objecting to answer any particular question shall be cast upon the party interrogated; and this is manifestly the right system.

In addition to the special defences requiring previous notice under the old practice, and to the cases of defences to actions of defamation, and of equitable defences, already mentioned, rule 96 requires that where a defendant relies upon a statutory defence, he shall give five days' notice, stating the statute and section on which he relies.

Under the head of evidence, rule 103 introduces a provision of very great importance, borrowed from the Equity Orders issued under 28 & 29 Vict. c. 99. It enacts that where any documents are produced to the Court from proper custody, they shall be read without further proof, if they appear genuine, and if no objection is taken; and if objection is taken, the judge may adjourn the hearing, and the party objecting shall pay the costs arising from the objection if the documents are afterwards proved, unless the judge otherwise orders This is a revolution in the law of evidence, which at first sight sounds startling, and which might work extreme injustice. It would be a very hard case that a plaintiff or defendant should have documents suddenly produced against him at the trial, of which he may never have heard before, and of the genuineness of which no proof is offered; and should be compelled either to admit them without inquiry, or to pay the costs of an adjournment. But, on the other hand, there can be no doubt that, in a vast multitude of cases, the provision will prevent a miscarriage of justice; and it will probably, on the whole, be useful, if the judges exercise the discretion given them with prudence, and, in cases of hardship, are ready to "otherwise order."

Rule 271 enables the judge to allow substituted service of process under the Bills of Exchange Act, if reasonable efforts have been made to effect personal service, or the summons has come to the defendant's knowledge, or he artfully evades service.

Together with the code of rules for the practice of the courts on common law matters, there have also been issued a complete body of orders, relating to their equitable jurisdiction. These orders are in the main, a reprint of those issued under the 28 & 29 Vict. c. 99. The most important additions are those relating to the new jurisdiction conferred upon the Court. Orders xi. and xvii. provide for the case of money or securities paid into or deposited in court, under section 24 of the Act. And order xviii. disposes of cases sent to the Court under section 8. As in the case of ejectment we refrain from detailed comment upon these orders, for the very reason that the matters with which they deal are new.

We have endeavoured, in the foregoing remarks, to draw attention to such of the new provisions contained in the County Court Rules and orders as seem to be of greatest practical importance. This is all that we can attempt within the limits of an article. But our readers must by no means suppose that our list is anything like exhaustive; our object is to assist, not to supersede, a careful examination of the rules themselves.

COURTS.

LORDS JUSTICES.

Nov. 6, 1867.—*Watson* v. *Kendall*; *Kendall* v. *Watson*.—This was an appeal from Vice-Chancellor Stuart. The first suit was instituted by Mr. Watson, a solicitor, the trustee of a post-nuptial settlement made by a Captain Kendall, to be relieved of the trust. The bill in the second suit was filed by Mrs. Kendall, for an account of the trust funds. The bill in the first suit suggested that the settlement was invalid. The Vice-Chancellor dismissed the bill in Mr. Watson's suit with costs, and ordered him to pay the costs of the second suit. Mr. Watson appealed.

Bacon, Q.C., and *Roberts*, for the appellant.

Greene, Q.C., and *E. Cutler*, for the respondents.

Lord Cairns, L.J., said that there was no doubt that as a general rule a trustee who accepted a trust was not at liberty to come at once and file a bill to get rid of his trust, or ask for the direction of the Court as to how it was to be performed. In the present case, however, there were some special circumstances which justified the trustee in filing the bill. The settlor himself seemed to have suggested to the trustee that the settlement might be invalid, and the wife appeared to have adopted the same view, and to have asked the trustee to pay some of the settled funds to her. The bill having been properly filed, a full account was given of the property subject to the trusts, and his Lordship thought there was no ground for filing the second bill. It was unnecessary—and his Lordship certainly would not take the Vice-Chancellor's view—that the trustee ought to pay the costs of it. The result was that, in his Lordship's opinion, Mr. Watson must have his costs of both suits, including the costs of the appeal, out of the fund.

Rolt, L.J., was of the same opinion. The main question was whether Mr. Watson was justified in filing his bill. His Lordship thought that some bill was necessary, and that Mr. Watson was justified in filing his. The only doubt

which his Lordship had had was whether the second suit was at all necessary, and whether the next friend ought not to have paid all the costs of it.

[NOTE.—This case is reported here in compliance with the request of Mr. Watson. *Vide* Correspondence *infra*.]

TUNBRIDGE WELLS COUNTY COURT.

(Before J. J. LONSDALE, ESQ.)

JAN. 2.—*The right of attorney managing clerks to appear as attorneys in county courts.*—At the Tunbridge Wells County Court, on Thursday, the judge, J. J. Lonsdale,, Esq., gave his decision as to hearing Mr. Prior, an attorney, employed as managing clerk by Mr. Arnold, another attorney of Tunbridge Wells. His honour said—I have considered the case *Re Broadhurst* (15 W. R. 1154), relied upon by Mr. Prior, as showing his right as an attorney, although the managing clerk of another attorney, to be heard as an advocate in the county court, and the conclusion I have come to is, that that case, so far as it goes, is against him. The Lords Justices decided that a commissioner in bankruptcy is not bound to hear a person, who, although a duly admitted solicitor of the Court appears only as the clerk of the solicitor of the party for whom he appears. They no doubt also held that if the bankrupt, being present in court, then and there desired to be represented *pro hac vice* by the clerk, being a solicitor of the court, he was at liberty to place the clerk in that new character which, up to that time, he had not filled. But then there is this difference between the Bankruptcy Court and the County Court—that there is no provision in the Bankruptcy Act like the one in the County Court Act, requiring hat the a ttorney who is allowed to address the Court, should have acted generally in the action. To allow a party to the suit or other proceeding in the county court to change his attorney at the time of hearing for the purpose of enabling the new attorney to address the Court, would be to allow an attorney who had not acted generally in the action to address the Court, which would be in direct contravention of the County Court Act. It should be borne in mind what was the motive for this limitation of the right of attorneys to address the County Court. In the original County Court Act, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, any attorney of one of her Majesty's superior Courts of Record might appear in the county court. Attorneys, in consequence, as they had a perfect right to do under the then state of the law, were in the constant habit, instead of retaining counsel where they were themselves incompetent or unwilling to act as advocates, of retaining other attorneys as advocates in their place, and so to a great extent shut barristers out of the county courts. This was felt by the Legislature to be an injury to the bar, and the provision under which the appearance of advocates in the county courts is now regulated was in consequence enacted. That provision (15 & 16 Vict., c. 54, s. 10), is as follows:—"It shall be lawful for the party to the suit or other proceeding or for an attorney of one of Her Majesty's superior Courts of Record being an attorney, acting generally in the action for such party, but not an attorney retained as an advocate by such first-mentioned attorney, or for a barrister, &c., to address the court." The only point upon which I entertain any doubt is where a party not only at the hearing but from the commencement of the action employs an attorney managing clerk to act for him. He is an attorney, and is an attorney acting generally in the action, and would therefore appear to satisfy all the requirements of the Act of Parliament. Such being the case, ought he to be heard? I think not. In my opinion, the Act of Parliament, when it authorised an attorney to act as advocate in the county court, meant an independent attorney, and did not mean the clerk of another attorney. If clerks are to be allowed to address the Court, how is it to be known that they are appearing on their own account, and not as the clerks only of other attorneys? They can have no right to complain of their exclusion, since, if a person assumes a particular character, he must be held to adopt all the consequences likely to result therefrom. A servant engaged in the performance of duties the same as those he would have to perform in the regular course of his master's employment, is to be presumed to be acting for his master. A managing clerk, therefore, when conducting a cause in court, must be presumed to be acting for the attorney whose clerk he is, and the Court ought not to be called upon to satisfy itself—a delicate and difficult matter—that he is acting on his own account and not as a mere clerk. Yet without doing so, if attorney managing clerks were allowed to appear as advocates in the county court, the provision of the Act of Parliament which forbids one attorney to retain another would be constantly infringed. All an attorney would have to do would be to engage another attorney as his clerk, and to allow him to conduct his county Court business in his (the clerk's) name and to receive the fees or a portion of them in part payment of his salary (an arrangement which would clearly, in my opinion, amount to a retainer within the meaning of the Act of Parliament), and so defeat the object of the Legislature. For these reasons I decline to hear Mr. Prior.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

EDUCATION.

Sir,—Can you tell me where I can get a *resumé* on the Education Movement—to wade through Commissioners' reports and the reports of the Council is impossible. Among the thousand and one books yearly published there seems nothing of the kind. A. B. C.

THE FENIAN PROCESSIONS.

Sir,—With reference to Mr. A. M. Sullivan's defence of his conduct in taking part in one of these processions, and your comments therein in your number of to-day's date* in which you seem to accept his statement of facts—though you, very properly, if you will permit me to say so, dissent from his conclusion therefrom—you will perhaps allow me to call your attention to two points which rather alter the complexion of the facts. First, Lord Derby did *not* say in the House of Lords (nor elsewhere so far as I know) that the Cork procession was not illegal, but only that it was not a breach of the Party Procession Act; and secondly, none of the persons brought up before Mr. Dix were charged with having violated any of the provisions of that Act, but with taking part in a seditious assembly, which is a crime at common law. AN IRISHMAN.

January 4, 1868.

HAWKINS v. MALTBY.

Sir,—The important case of "Hawkins v. Maltby," the judgment on which was delivered by the Lord Chancellor on the 6th December, can hardly have escaped your notice, and will no doubt be fully reported in the next or subsequent number of the *Weekly Reporter*.

The case has reference to the transfer of certain shares which the plaintiff had in the Mercantile Credit Company, and decides this apparent inconsistency, that shares may be purchased according to the custom of the Stock Exchange and paid for by the person who ultimately becomes the purchaser, and yet as the latter cannot be compelled by the aid of a court of equity to complete his purchase, the vendor being upon the register, still remains liable to pay the calls. If the custom of the Stock Exchange as to shares which are brought into the market, passing from one to another till they come to the last buyer, is recognised by the courts (and there is no doubt it is so), and the parties who ultimately purchase the shares pay for them, it is difficult to understand upon what principle a Court of equity will not compel the purchaser to complete his purchase of the shares, so as to relieve the vendor from the liabilities of remaining on the register. It is true that between the time the shares were purchased by the original purchaser (Mackenzie) and the defendant, a call was made upon the shares, but no fraud is imputed to the plaintiff (Hawkins), for the Lord Chancellor says, "of course the purchaser and his broker must have perfectly well known that calls might be expected, and were probably imminent."

A SUBSCRIBER.

[Since the receipt of this letter the case of *Hawkins* v. *Maltby* has been reported in the *Weekly Reporter* (16 W. R. 209.) The case is singular as well as important. The decision proceeds upon the ground that the bill seeking specific performance of a contract by the defendant to purchase a certain forty shares of the plaintiff, and the only proof of such a contract being a "transfer" signed by the plaintiff, reciting a payment by the defendant, there was not evidence to prove such a contract. Under such circumstances it may be thought that a more equitable course would be to allow bill to be amended and further evidence adduced; strict evidence, for instance, of each "purchase," rather than to force a vendor to institute proceedings *de novo*. We have before now observed

* Page 199.

that "transfer of shares" is one of the most unsatisfactory ramifications of law in existence, and decided cases, instead of diminishing the number of doubts, seem rather to add to their number.—ED. S.J.

WATSON v. KENDALL.
KENDALL v. WATSON.

Sir,—As you did me the favour to insert in your Journal of 24th February, 1866, a report of these cases which were heard before Vice-Chancellor Stuart, and in which he gave an adverse decision to myself, I think it only fair and just that you should procure the requisite papers and report the decision of the Lords Justices, by which their Lordships, on the 6th day of November, 1867, reversed the decision of Vice-Chancellor Stuart, and ordered that I should receive the full amount of the advances made by me, together with the whole costs of both suits, such costs to include those incurred by me as trustee. ALFRED WATSON.

[The report to which Mr. Watson refers was a very brief one, inserted at the time when we printed a short note of every case coming before the Courts. That practice we have since discontinued, and as the case contained no point of law or practice to warrant its being reported in the usual course, it received no further notice in our columns. In compliance, however, with Mr. Watson's request we insert in another column a short note of the case on appeal, and the reversal by the Lords Justices of the Vice-Chancellor's decree.—ED. S. J.]

BANKRUPTCY.

Sir,—J. G. was adjudicated bankrupt in the county court at the date of the bankruptcy; £30 were due for rent. There was no distress. The bankrupt's estate was sold by messenger, but not removed from premises; and proceeds amounting to £30 were paid into court. Are the court fees and attorney's costs to be paid out of the estate, or is the whole to go to the landlord? Is not the landlord in the same position as the other creditors? G. A. J.

APPOINTMENTS.

MR. J. W. MIRFIELD has been appointed to act as Solicitor to the Government of India at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. R. F. Stock, who has obtained leave of absence for fifteen months.

Mr. JOHN O'LEARY, barrister-at-law, has been confirmed in the appointment of First Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, in the place of Mr. J. F. Hore, who has resigned after a long absence from India, during which time Mr. O'Leary has officiated in the appointment. Mr. O'Leary is a member of the Irish Bar, having been called in Hilary Term, 1855.

MR. PERCIVAL A. PICKERING, Q.C., the newly appointed Assessor to the Liverpool Court of Passage, took his seat on the 3rd January. Mr. Pickering was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in May, 1838; became Queen's Counsel in 1855. He was formerly Recorder of Pontefract for several years.

MR. GEORGE A. C. MAY, Q.C., of the Irish Bar, has been appointed secretary to the Royal Commission on Education in Ireland, which has just been issued. Mr. May was called to the Bar in Hilary Term, 1844, and was created a Queen's Counsel in 1866.

CAPTAIN G. E. BORRADAILE, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to act as magistrate of police at Madras, during the absence of Mr. Maskell on leave. Captain Borradaile was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in January, 1867.

MR. GEORGE COOPER, solicitor, of Uttoxeter, Derbyshire, has been appointed a Commissioner to administer oaths in Chancery in England.

IRELAND.

ANTRIM QUARTER SESSIONS.

(Before J. H. OTWAY, Esq., Q.C., Chairman of the County.)

Jan. 4.—William Hughes was indicted for having, on the 27th November last, at Randalstown, assaulted Patrick Delany, a sheriff's officer, and rescued from his possession a number of articles.

The case having been heard, the jury retired. After about twenty minutes' consultation, they returned into court, and the foreman handed to the clerk the issue paper containing the verdict.

Clerk of the Court—Gentlemen, you say that William Hughes is not guilty of rescuing goods, and not guilty of common assault?

Foreman.—Yes.

The Chairman, who expressed much surprise at the verdict, then inquired of the foreman whether the jury had given the matter due consideration. He replied they had, and said that in their opinion there were discrepancies in the evidence. The Chairman then said—I have power, when I find a jury have, through mistaking the evidence, or partiality, returned a verdict repugnant to justice, to order the jury to retire again and reconsider the verdict, and to amend it. That is my constitutional privilege and power. I do not know whether I shall exercise that power or not. It is certainly a very great stretch of authority in the court. There is no question at all of my right—no question of my power. At the same time I think I will not exercise my power in this case. I will allow you to go, gentlemen. I will allow the verdict you have returned to be recorded, but I may tell you I never received a verdict from a jury in my life with which I was so thoroughly dissatisfied. (To the accused.) Stand up, sir! The jury—I can hardly call them so—the twelve men who were sworn to try your case have acquitted you. I do not believe a more guilty man ever stood in the dock than you. However, I will take the verdict,—a verdict which may have done more to hinder the administration of justice in this court and limit the value of its jurisdiction, than any verdict that was ever given. I have told you I will take the verdict, believing you, notwithstanding that the jury have acquitted you, as guilty a man as ever stood in that dock, and also fearing that the result of this case may be more prejudicial to the very men who have thought fit to acquit you. You are discharged. I believe the verdict to be partial, perverse, and repugnant to justice. (To the jury.) —Go away, gentlemen, you certainly never shall be a jury again, if I can help it.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.

SECRETARY'S QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

In accordance with the 15th rule, I have the pleasure to make the following statement of the proceedings of the society during the past quarter, which commenced on the 29th October and terminated on the 17th December, 1867. The quarter has comprised eight meetings, whereat four legal and three jurisprudential questions have been discussed. The legal question appointed for discussion on the 3rd December was postponed on account of the length of time occupied by the discussion of a motion in reference to a scheme for establishing a prize to which I shall presently have occasion to refer.

Eleven members have been elected, three have resigned, and the society now consists of one hundred and thirty-five ordinary members on the roll.

The average number of members attending the meetings has been twenty-four—the highest number has been thirty-five and the lowest thirteen. Two of the members have been present at every meeting during the quarter. The average length of the debates on the legal and jurisprudential questions has been one hour and fifty minutes.

The average number of speakers has been eight, and of voters fourteen, of which latter an average of eleven voted in person, and three by the register of votes.

On the 3rd December last a motion was made to receive and adopt the report of the committee appointed to consider and report on the practicability of establishing a prize open to members. The report, which was that of a majority only of the committee, was in favour of carrying out the scheme. An amendment to the motion was made that a report of Messrs. Widdows, Warrington, and Green, three of the members (a minority) of the committee on the same subject be received and adopted. That report recommended an abandonment of the scheme, and after a debate, which lasted the whole evening, the motion, as amended, was carried, and the result is, that the scheme has been abandoned.

With such satisfactory evidence before us of the continued prosperity of the society, I need do no more than offer my congratulations on the position it still maintains. At the same time I should be wanting in my duty were I to refrain from calling attention to a decrease over past years in the average number of members respectively at-

tending the meetings, taking part in the debates, and voting on the questions. This is the more to be lamented when it appears that the number of members on the *roll* who may fairly be designated as "active," exceeds eighty.

I would take the liberty of suggesting that these defects (which in my humble opinion are most important) may without difficulty be remedied if members would make a point of attending the meetings more regularly, and would make it convenient to stay a little longer than many of them have been accustomed to do, so as to encourage members who at a later hour of the evening might be disposed to speak, but probably feel it not worth their while to do so when so few are present. I trust that at the next quarterly meeting I may have the pleasure of reporting a decided improvement in this respect.

I must also be allowed to call members' attention to the 22nd rule, which imposes on them the duty of furnishing the committee with questions for discussion. That duty I am bound to say is with very trifling exceptions not fulfilled, but I feel sure that this reminder will meet with a ready response from all.

No alteration has been made in the rules during the past quarter, but notices of motion to alter them in some respects have been given for this quarterly meeting. The most material of them is a proposal to abolish the fines imposed by the 6th rule for absence from the meetings, of members of less than three years' standing, without notice to the secretary. This proposal will doubtless receive at the hands of the society that careful and deliberate consideration which such an alteration in the rules deserves.

Edgar C. Harvie, Secretary.

Law Institution, 7th January, 1868.

OBITUARY.

MR. JAMES BIRD.

We have to announce the death of Mr. James Bird, solicitor, of New Inn, Strand, and Kensington, who expired rather suddenly on the 6th of January, at his residence, Phœnix Lodge, Brook-green, Hammersmith. Mr. Bird, who held the office of Coroner for the Western Division of the County of Middlesex, was certificated as an attorney in Trinity Term, 1828, and was a commissioner in all the courts of equity and common law. He was also a perpetual commissioner for Middlesex, Westminster, and Surrey, and was Clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes for the Kensington Division. The deceased gentleman was a member of the Incorporated Law Society of the Law Association for the Benefit of Widows, &c., and the Solicitors' Benevolent Association.

Mr. Richard Edmund Goodrich Chief Clerk in the Judgment Office of the Court of Queen's Bench, died on the 31st of December, at his residence, Kingsdown-road, Upper Holloway, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

Mr. John Charles Kirkman, Barrister-at-Law, died at Folkestone, on the 4th instant, at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

Mr. W. R. Phelps, Chief Justice of St. Helena, died there on the 23rd November last, of enteritis. The deceased judge (who was the eldest son of the celebrated tragedian) was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in June, 1857, and formerly practised at the Plymouth, Exeter, and Devon Sessions.

COURT PAPERS.

COURT OF PROBATE,
AND
COURT FOR DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

Sittings in and after Hilary Term, 1868.

Trials before the Court itself.

Saturday	Jan. 11	Wednesday	Jan. 29
Wednesday	,, 15	Thursday	,, 30
Thursday	,, 16	Friday	,, 31
Friday	,, 17	Saturday	Feb. 1
Saturday	,, 18	Wednesday	,, 5
Wednesday	,, 22	Thursday	,, 6
Thursday	,, 23	Friday	,, 7
Friday	,, 24	Saturday	,, 8
Saturday	,, 25		

The Probate causes will be taken first.

Trials by Jury.

Wednesday	Feb. 12	Wednesday	March 4
Thursday	,, 13	Thursday	,, 5
Friday	,, 14	Friday	,, 6
Saturday	,, 15	Saturday	,, 7
Wednesday	,, 19	Wednesday	,, 11
Thursday	,, 20	Thursday	,, 12
Friday	,, 21	Friday	,, 13
Saturday	,, 22	Saturday	,, 14
Wednesday	,, 26	Wednesday	,, 18
Thursday	,, 27	Thursday	,, 19
Friday	,, 28	Friday	,, 20
Saturday	,, 29	Saturday	,, 21

The Probate trials will be taken first.

The judge will sit in chambers at eleven o'clock to hear summonses, and in court at twelve o'clock to hear motions, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, and each succeeding Tuesday until Tuesday, March 17, inclusive.

All papers for motions must be left with the Clerk of the Papers before two o'clock on the preceding Thursday.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

ENGLISH FUNDS AND RAILWAY STOCK.

Last Quotation, Jan. 10, 1868.

[*From the Official List of the actual business transacted.*]

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols, 92¼	Annuities, April, '88 12⅝
Ditto for Account, 92¼	Do. (Red Sea T.) Aug. 1908
3 per Cent. Reduced, 92¼	Ex Bills, £1000, per Ct. 22 p m
New 3 per Cents., 92¼	Ditto, £500, Do — p m
Do. 3½ per Cent., Jan. '94	Ditto, £100 & £200, — p m
Do. 2¾ per Cent., Jan. '94	Bank of England Stock, 3½ per
Do. 5 per Cent., Jan. '78	Ct. (last half-year, 240
Annuities, Jan. '80 —	Ditto for Account.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

India Stk., 10½ p Ct. Apr. '74, 216	Ind. Enf. Pr., 5 p C., Jan. '72, 103½
Ditto for Account	Ditto, 5½ per Cent., May, '79.
Ditto 5 per Cent., July, '80 111⅛	Ditto Debentures, per Cent.,
Ditto for Account, —	April, '64 —
Ditto 4 per Cent., Oct. '85 100⅜	Do. Do., 5 per Cent., Aug. '73
Ditto, ditto, Certificates, —	Do. Bonds, 5 per Ct., £1000, 25 pm
Ditto Enfaced Ppr., 4 per Cent.	Ditto, ditto, under £1000, 35pm

RAILWAY STOCK.

Shares.	Railways.	Paid.	Closing Price
Stock	Bristol and Exeter	100	66
Stock	Caledonian	100	73½
Stock	Glasgow and South-Western	100	97
Stock	Great Eastern Ordinary Stock	100	29⅝
Stock	Do., East Anglian Stock, No. 9	100	6
Stock	Great Northern	100	106½
Stock	Do., A Stock*	100	103
Stock	Great Southern and Western of Ireland	100	98
Stock	Great Western—Original	100	45½
Stock	Do., West Midland—Oxford	100	30
Stock	Do., do.—Newport	100	31
Stock	Lancashire and Yorkshire	100	123
Stock	London, Brighton, and South Coast	100	48½
Stock	London, Chatham, and Dover	100	18½
Stock	London and North-Western	100	114½
Stock	London and South-Western	100	75
Stock	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	100	44½
Stock	Metropolitan	100	115½
Stock	Midland	100	103⅜
Stock	Do., Birmingham and Derby	100	73
Stock	North British	100	34½
Stock	North London	100	116
10	Do., 1866	5	6¼
Stock	North Staffordshire	100	61
Stock	South Devon	100	43
Stock	South-Eastern	100	69½
Stock	Taff Vale	100	130

* A receives no dividend until 6 per cent. has been paid to B.

Money Market and City Intelligence.

Thursday Night.

At the commencement of the week the markets were heavy, but an improved tone was soon visible. Since then there have been one or two fluctuations, and, at the latest date, the funds are heavy and have experienced a slight decline. The Money Market is rather firm. In the face of the payment of dividends at the Bank, the demand for money is naturally small, but to-day exhibits an increase on that of yesterday. In the Share Markets, although business has been somewhat dull, the tone has been tolerably firm, and the report of the Caledonian Company has operated favourably upon railway investments.

Rentes, 68f. 72c.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BULL—On Dec. 28, at No. 25, Ely-place, the wife of Henry Bull, Esq., Solicitor, of a daughter.

DEMPSTER—On Jan. 3, at Eccleshall, Staffordshire, the wife of R. Fredk. Dempster, Esq., Solicitor, of a daughter.

FLINT—On Jan. 4, at 5, St. George's-place, Canterbury, the wife of Rest William Flint, Esq., Solicitor, of a son.

LOVEGROVE—On Jan. 1, at Heathrow, near Hounslow, Middlesex, the wife of Wm. Lovegrove, Esq., Solicitor, of a son.

POTTER—On Jan. 3, at Farnham, the wife of Henry Potter, Esq., Solicitor, of a son.

TAHOURDIN—On Jan. 6, at 5, Wilton-terrace, Campden-hill, Kensington, the wife of Charles J. Tahourdin, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's-inn, of a daughter.

WILLS—On Jan. 6, the wife of Alfred Wills, Esq., of the Middle Temple, and of Esher, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BANNATYNE—REID—On Jan. 6, at Plean House, Stirlingshire, Mark Bannatyne, Esq., Writer, Glasgow, to Kate Broadley, daughter of the late R. V. Reid, Esq., Merchant, Glasgow.

BEST—MALIM—At the parish church, Grantham, Herbert Best, Esq., Solicitor, of Bilston, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick Malim, Esq., Solicitor, of Grantham.

HERAPATH—HOLMES—On Dec. 28, at St. Lawrance's Church, Upminster, Edwin John Herapath, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Blackheath, to Belinda, daughter of the late J. G. Holmes, Esq., of Wood End House, Walthamstow.

PERCEVAL—O'BRIEN—On Jan. 2, at Limerick Cathedral, Charles Spencer Perceval, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's-inn, Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, to Mary Ellen Vere, daughter of the Hon. Robert O'Brien, of Old Church, Limerick.

DEATHS

GLAISTER—On Dec. 31, at York, Henry Glaister, Esq., Solicitor, of Stokesley, aged 39.

LAKE—On Jan. 8, at 2, Middleton-road, West Holloway, Edith Lilian, daughter of J. P. Lake, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

MACPHERSON—On Dec. 29, at 24, Douglas-row, Inverness, James Macpherson, Esq., Solicitor.

SMITH—On Jan. 7, at 2, Woodlands-terrace, Glasgow, John Fairfull Smith, Esq., Writer to the Signet, of Westfield.

WELLS—On Jan. 8, Sarah, wife of John Wells, Esq., Solicitor, of No. 23, Percy-street, Bedford-square.

LONDON GAZETTES.

Winding-up of Joint Stock Companies.

FRIDAY, Jan. 3, 1868.

UNLIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Taign Valley Railway Company.—The scheme of arrangement between the above company and their creditors, confirmed by Vice-Chancellor Malins on Nov 22, was enrolled in the High Court of Chancery on Dec 7. Field & Co, Lincoln's-inn-fields, solicitors for the petitioners.

STANNARIES OF DEVON.

Meliand Mining Company.—Petition for winding up, presented Dec 30, directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at 18, Thurloe-sq, Brompton, on Tuesday, Jan 14 at 12. Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's office, Truro, on or before Friday, Jan 10, and notice thereof must, at the same time, be given to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent. Unwin, Sheffield, solicitor for the petitioner.

TUESDAY, Jan. 7, 1868.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

County and General Gas Consumers' Company (Limited).—Petition for winding up, presented Jan 6, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Malins, on Friday Jan 17. Wilkins & Co, St Swithin's-lane, solicitors for petitioner.

Great Cwmsymlog Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited).—Petition for winding up, presented Jan 7, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Stuart on Jan 17. Pulbrook, Threadneedle-st, solicitor for the petitioner.

Imperial Austrian Gas Company (Limited).—Petition for winding up, presented Dec 31, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Malins on Friday, Jan 17. Pittman, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-st, solicitor for the petitioner.

London and Westminster Co-Operative Stores (Limited).—Petition for winding up, presented Jan 6, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Malins, on Jan 17. Lawson, Lincoln's-inn-fields, solicitor for the petitioners.

United English and Scottish Life Insurance Company (Limited).—Petition for winding up, presented Jan 2, directed to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on Jan 18. Merriman & Pike, Austinfriars, solicitors for the petitioner.

United English and Scottish Life Insurance Company (Limited).—Petition for winding up, presented Jan 7, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Stuart on Jan 17. Noon & Davies, solicitors for the petitioner.

United English and Scottish Life Insurance Company (Limited).—Petition for winding up, presented Jan 7, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Malins on Jan 17. Overbury, Gt James-st, solicitor for the petitioner,

Wholesale and Export Drug Company (Limited).—Petition for the continuance of winding up, presented Jan 6, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Malins, on Jan 17. Chapple, Carter-lane, solicitor for the petitioners.

Creditors under Estates in Chancery.

Last Day of Proof.

TUESDAY, Jan. 7, 1868.

Goold, Aaron, Gloucester, Coal Proprietor. Jan 15. Goold v Goold, V. C. Wood.

Wiseman, John, Manch, Fishmonger. Feb 4. Wiseman v Wiseman, Registrar of Manch.

Creditors under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

FRIDAY, Jan. 3, 1868.

Anderson, Thos Edwd, Brighton, Sussex, Major. Feb 15. Stibbard & Beck, East India-avenue, Leadenhall-st.

Baldwin, Benaiah Franklin, Tardebigge, Warwick, Farmer. March 2. Hawkes, Birm.

Batten, Wm, Shaftesbury, Dorset, Esq. Feb 14. Bell & Freame, Gillingham.

Bierton, Anne, Broughton, Bucks, Widow. Jan 14. James & Harwood, Aylesbury.

Chapeau, Jane Louisa, Westbourne-pk-rd, Spinster. March 1. Stevens & Co, Nicholas-lane.

Cox, Hy, Parkfield-house, Derby, Esq. March 11. Bowring, Derby.

Deiss, Augustus, Bouxviller, Bas Rhin, France. Feb 1. Hillearys & Tunstall, Fenchurch-bldgs.

Eckford, Jas, St Heliers, Jersey, Lieut-General. June 24. Lambert, John-st, Bedford-row.

Elliott, Geo, Oulbridge, York, Shoemaker. Feb 1. Smith & Hinde, Sheffield.

Kenning, Thos, Brington, Northampton, Farmer. Feb 4. Roche, Daventry.

Long, John, Gainsborough, Lincoln, Innkeeper. April 1. Oldman & Iveson, Gainsborough.

Mitchell, John Graham, Mark-lane, Corn Broker. Feb 29. Plews & Irvine, Mark-lane.

Nickless, Hy, Stourbridge, Worcester, Victualler. Jan 29. Harward & Co, Stourbridge.

Otley, Rev Chas Bethel, Welby, Lincoln, Clerk, Feb 11. Day, Queen-st, Mayfair.

Perkins, Alfred, Wookey, Somerset, Esq. March 31. Marson & Dadley, Anchor-ter, Bridge-st, Southwark.

Plater, Wm, Wisbech-St-Peters, Cambridge, Butcher. Feb 17. Metcalfe, Wisbech-St-Peters.

Saunders, Alice, Clifton, Bristol, Widow. Feb 1. Wadeson & Malleson, Austin-friars.

Somerville, Walter Digby, Paternoster-row, Publisher. March 2. Lambert & Co, John-st, Bedford-row.

Taylor, Robt John, Lpool, Merchant Seaman. Jan 30. Vizard & Co, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Turnour, Hon Janet, Gt Yarmouth, Norfolk, Widow. Feb 1. Keith & Co, Norwich.

TUESDAY, Jan. 7, 1868.

Bartlett, Edward, Oxford, Accountant. Feb 1. Mallam, Oxford.

Bigg, Wm Minshall, Stratford-pl, Oxford-st, Esq. March 25. Walters & Gush, Basinghall-st.

Bingham, Wm, Portmahon, York, Grocer. Feb 10. Fretson, Sheffield.

Green, Louisa, Victoria-cottages, Victoria-rd, South Norwood, Widow. Jan 30. Kearsey, Bucklersbury.

Makey, Greenwood, Oldford, Widow. Feb 17. Helsham, Poultry.

Nicholls, John, Champion-hill, Esq. Feb 29. Wrentmore & Son, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Oakley, Rev. Chas Edwd, St Paul's Rectory, Covent-garden. Feb 10. Harrison & Co, Gray's-inn-sq.

Oakley, Lady Georgina Mary Louisa, Cranhill, Gt Malvern, Worcester, Widow. Feb 10. Harrison & Co, Gray's-inn-sq.

Deeds registered pursuant to Bankruptcy Act, 1861.

FRIDAY, Jan. 3, 1868.

Allcroft, Geo, Sheffield, Steel Manufacturer. Dec 5. Comp. Reg Jan 2.

Amphlett, Geo, Grove-pl, Brompton, Builder. Dec 21. Comp. Reg Jan 1.

Anderson, Wm, Broad-st, Ratcliff, Plumber. Dec 19. Comp. Reg Dec 31.

Baker, Joseph, St Leonard's-on-the-Sea, Sussex, Grocer. Dec 7. Asst. Reg Jan 2.

Barker, Joseph, Lpool, Milk Dealer. Dec 23. Comp. Reg Jan 1.

Beaven, Thos Wm, Bedminster, Bristol, Wheelwright. Dec 23. Comp. Reg Jan 2.

Boom, Bernard Geo, Cadogan-cottages, Pont-st, Gent. Dec 14. Comp. Reg Jan 2.

Bocock, Thos, & Joseph Smith, Huddersfield, York, Grocers. Dec 9. Comp. Reg Jan 3.

Bright, Hy, Irongate-wharf, Paddington, Provender Inspector. Jan 3. Comp. Reg Jan 3.

Cameron, John, Haile, Cumberland, Farmer. Dec 5. Asst. Reg Jan 1.

Challener, Jas, Ashton-under-Lyne, Wheelwright. Dec 6. Asst. Reg Jan 2.

Chilvers, John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Bootmaker. Dec 27. Asst. Reg Jan 2.

Clark, Wm, Keighley, York, Linendraper. Dec 12. Comp. Reg Jan 3.

Cook, Alfred, Leafield, Oxford, Farmer. Dec 4. Conv. Reg Jan 1.

Cooke, Wm Hy, Stamford-st, Blackfriars-rd, Assistant Secretary. Dec 31. Comp. Reg Jan 2.

Cocksiate, John, Westbourne-villas, Forest-hill, out of business. Dec 9. Comp. Reg Jan 2.

Cocking, Edmund, & Fredk Cocking, Bath, Somerset, Cabinet Makers. Dec 6. Comp. Reg Jan 2.

Danniels, Wm, Southfleet, Kent, Brickmaker. Dec 4. Asst. Reg Jan 1.

Drayson, John, Margate, Kent, Auctioneer. Dec 6. Comp. Reg Jan 3.

Eaton, Wm, Nottingham, Warehouseman. Dec 31. Comp. Reg Jan 2.

Edwards, Wm, Wellington, Salop, Ale Dealer. Dec 14. Asst. Reg Jan 2.

Everett, Joseph, & Stephen James Thwaites, St John's-rd, Hoxton, Hat Manufacturers. Dec 27. Asst. Reg Jan 3.

Furness, John, Preston, Lancaster, Flax Spinner. Dec 7. Asst. Reg Jan 1.

Gallagher, John, North Shields, Outfitter. Dec 6. Asst. Reg Dec 31.

Gray, Hy, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, Seed Merchant. Jan 2. Comp. Reg Jan 3.

Griffin, Thos, Gt Fenton, Stafford, Gent. Dec 27. Asst. Reg Jan 3.
Hall, John, & Saml Elwall Day, Whitechapel-rd, Drapers. Dec 4. Asst. Reg Jan 1.
Hall, Josiah, Queenborough, Kent, Manufacturer of Chemicals. Dec 12. Comp. Reg Jan 1.
Hammond, Osmund, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, Brewer. Dec 10. Asst. Reg Jan 3.
Hose, Robt, Northumberland-st, Poplar, Builder. Dec 30. Comp. Reg Jan 3.
House, Wm Pierce, Salisbury, Wilts, out of business. Dec 13. Asst. Reg Jan 2.
Hudson, Joseph Howard, Margate, Kent, Livery-stable Keeper. Dec 24. Comp. Reg Jan 1.
Jones, John, Cwmavon, Glamorgan, Grocer. Dec 18. Asst. Reg Jan 3.
Jory, Jas, Devonport, China Dealer. Dec 13. Asst. Reg Jan 2.
Kingswell, John, Sandown, Isle of Wight, Baker. Dec 9. Asst. Reg Jan 1.
Lawrence, Wm, Moor-park-ter, Fulham, Ironmonger. Dec 14. Comp. Reg Jan 2.
Lees, Wm, Leeds, Shoe Manufacturer. Dec 18. Comp. Reg Jan 1.
Leo, Hy, Lpool, Merchant. Dec 15. Comp. Reg Jan 1.
Lewis, Jacob, Queen-st, Finsbury, Wholesale Stationer. Dec 3. Comp. Reg Jan 1.
Margerrison, Glossop, & Stephen Hides, Sheffield, Slaters. Dec 23. Comp. Reg Jan 2.
Martin, Edwd Cyril, Barnard's-inn, Holborn, Accountant. Dec 30. Comp. Reg Jan 2.
Mirabita, Ferdinand, Fenchurch-st, General Merchant. Dec 20. Comp. Reg Jan 3.
Moore, Edwd, Queenborough, Kent, Colourman. Dec 5. Comp. Reg Jan 2.
Morris, Thos, Westbromwich, Stafford, Shoe Manufacturer. Jan 1 Comp. Reg Jan 3.
Muir, Nicholas, & Archibald Muir, jun, Farnworth, Lancaster, Corn Dealers. Dec 23. Comp. Reg Jan 1.
Murdoch, Wm Buchan, St Mary-at-Hill, Merchant. Dec 31. Conv Reg Jan 2.
Musgrave, Jas, Teignmouth, Devon, Grocer. Dec 24. Comp. Reg Jan 3.
Phil, Joseph, Falmouth, Cornwall, Jeweller. Dec 9. Comp. Reg Jan 2.
Quinn, Thos, Sussex House, Forest-hill, Builder. Dec 31. Comp. Reg Jan 1.
Ray, John, Wolverton, Buckingham, Hay Dealer. Dec 6. Comp. Reg Jan 1.
Sandford, Wm, Worcester, Innkeeper. Dec 18. Asst. Reg Jan 2.
Seaton, Chas, Beaver-lane, Hammersmith, Gent. Dec 24. Comp. Reg Jan 3.
Seaton, Geo Robt, Bradford, York, Draper. Dec 11. Asst. Reg Jan 3.
Shaw, David, Huddersfield, Wholesale Draper. Dec 7. Comp. Reg Jan 2.
Speed, Saml, Boughton, Chester, Grocer. Dec 27. Asst. Reg Dec 31.
Stone, John, Falcon-st, Manufacturer. Dec 16. Comp. Reg Jan 3.
Storey, Thos Richd, & Thos Holland, Broad-st House, Walbrook, Engineer. Dec 20. Asst. Reg Jan 2.
Thornton, Peter Philips, & Thos Cooper Tyson, Bradford, York, Coach Builders. Dec 18. Comp. Reg Jan 3.
Thompson, John Walter, Loughborough, Leicester, Grocer. Dec 9. Asst. Reg Jan 1.
Tooke, John, Acacia-villas, Dalston, Cattle Salesman. Dec 4. Comp. Reg Jan 1.
Wahab, Christiana Eliz, Arundel-gardens, School Proprietor. Dec 18. Comp. Reg Jan 2.
Waite, Chas, Low Leyton, Essex, Schoolmaster. Dec 19. Comp. Reg Jan 2.
Weeks, Wm, Lincoln, Draper. Dec 3. Asst. Reg Dec 31.
White, Edwd, Green-gate-st, Plaistow, Cowkeeper. Dec 2f. Comp. Reg Jan 2.
Williams, Wm Geo, Lpool-st, Bishopsgate, Patentee. Dec 23. Comp. Reg Jan 3.
Williams, David, Wainwen, Glamorgan, Butcher. Dec 31. Comp. Reg Jan 3.
Williams, Thos, Britonferry, Glamorgan, Druggist. Dec 13. Asst. Reg Jan 2.
Willden, John, Bedford, Corn Dealer. Dec 17. Asst. Reg Jan 2.

TUESDAY, Jan. 7, 1868.

Abbott, Isaac, Bishop Auckland, Durham, Shoemaker. Jan 2. Comp. Reg Jan 4.
Adkins, Chas Robinson, Birm, Journeyman Confectioner. Dec 20. Comp. Reg Jan 3.
Bamber, Vere Randolph, Gt Ponton, Lincoln, Farmer. Dec 9. Asst. Reg Jan 4.
Barlow, John, Ecclesfield, York, Joiner. Dec 24. Comp. Reg Jan 6.
Barter, Richd, Stoney Stratford, Buckingham, Grocer. Dec 31. Comp. Reg Jan 4.
Batchellor, Saml Geo, Eccleston-sq, Captain. Jan 2. Comp. Reg Jan 7.
Beach, Joseph, Dudley, Worcester, Miller. Dec 20. Asst. Reg Jan 4.
Besson, Wm Thos, Gt Grimsby, Lincoln, Fisherman. Dec 7. Asst. Reg Jan 4.
Beverley, Fanny Ann, Long Sight, nr Manch, Shopkeeper. Dec 27. Comp. Reg Jan 4.
Brown, John, Macclesfield, Chester, Agent. Dec 30. Comp. Reg Jan 6.
Bunning, Hy, & Robt Dutton Grindley, Gracechurch-st, Turpentine Manufacturers. Dec 24. Comp. Reg Jan 7.
Burgwitz, Louis Emil Geo, Frith-st, Soho, Dealer in Photographs. Dec 9. Comp. Reg Jan 6.
Clements, Hy, Leadenhall Market, Meat Salesman. Dec 6. Conv. Reg Jan 3.
Cole, Geo, Bath, Fishmonger. Jan 1. Comp. Reg Jan 6.
Fisher, Josiah, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Innkeeper. Dec 18. Comp. Reg Jan 7.
Foster, Wm, York, Innkeeper. Dec 30. Asst. Reg Jan 4.
Friedlander, John, Pembroke-pl, Lancaster, Draper. Jan 4. Comp. Reg Jan 7.
Fulda, Silvester Salomon, Bruce-rd, Bromley-by-Bow, Soap Manufacturer. Dec 14. Comp. Reg Jan 6.
German, Jas, Southsea, Southampton, Baker. Dec 31. Comp. Reg Jan 6.
Gibling, Wm John, Leyton, Essex, Builder. Dec 6. Asst. Reg Jan 3.
Harris, Wm, & John Harris, Fulneck, York, Worsted Spinners. Dec 10 Comp. Reg Jan 6.
Hardy, Walker, Hope, Derby, Grocer. Dec 19. Comp. Reg Jan 7.
Hebert, Jas Deane, Trinity-sq, Tower-hill, Coffee-house Keeper. Dec 19. Comp. Reg Jan 3.
Hemery, Thos Geo, Regent-st, Photographer. Dec 27. Comp. Reg Jan 6.
Hooper, Geo, Regent-st, Photographer. Dec 21. Comp. Reg Jan 4.
Jones, Robt, Tremadoc, Carnarvon, Joiner. Dec 7. Comp. Reg Jan 4.
Lewis, Hy, Maidstone, Kent, Draper. Dec 24. Comp. Reg Jan 6.
Lloyd, David, Aberystwith, Cardigan, Draper. Dec 27. Asst. Reg Jan 7.
Looker, Richd, Steventon, Berks, Schoolmaster. Dec 31. Comp. Reg Jan 6.
Luxford, Wm, Myrtle-st, Dalston, Builder. Dec 10. Comp. Reg Jan 7.
Maguire, John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Cabinet Maker. Dec 9. Asst. Reg Jan 4.
Malcolm, Wm Alfred, & John Hudson, Gt St Helen's, Merchants. Dec 23. Asst. Reg Jan 7.
Matson, John Bridge, Sittingbourne, Kent, Builder. Dec 12. Asst. Reg Jan 7.
Michael, Wm, Garn Vach, Nanty Glo, Monmouth, Grocer. Dec 31. Comp. Reg Jan 6.
Mitchell, Chas, Bristol, Print Seller. Dec 13. Conv. Reg Jan 7.
Northcott, Wm Chas, Wellesley-house, Shooter's-hill, Gent. Dec 17. Comp. Reg Jan 4.
Parsons, Geo Robt, Kirby-st, Poplar, Carman. Dec 30. Comp. Reg Jan 4.
Pawson, Thos, Newark-upon-Trent, Nottingham, Plumber. Dec 13. Asst. Reg Jan 4.
Pearson, John, Brussels-rd, New Wandsworth, Builder. Jan 1. Inspectorship. Reg Jan 3.
Pelly, Josiah, Wardour-st, Furniture Dealer. Dec 13. Comp. Reg Jan 4.
Price, Jas, Pembroke Dock, Pembroke, Gas Maker. Dec 31. Comp. Reg Jan 4.
Pryor, Edwd Joseph, Kent, Jeweller. Dec 18. Comp. Reg Jan 6.
Reynolds, Wm, Radford, Nottingham, Joiner. Dec 31. Comp. Reg Jan 4.
Ridout, Levi, Yeovil, Somerset, Builder. Dec 23. Comp. Reg Jan 7.
Rossall, John, Dieppe, France, Gent. Dec 31. Asst. Reg Jan 6.
Scammell, Geo, Warden-rd, Kentish-town, Tailor's Cutter. Dec 30. Comp. Reg Jan 7.
Simpson, Joseph, Darlaston, Stafford, Manager of Nut and Bolt Works. Jan 3. Comp. Reg Jan 7.
Smethurst, Chas, & Joseph Smethurst, Hargreaves, Lancaster, Cotton Spinners. Dec 10. Comp. Reg Jan 6.
Smith, Joseph Thos, Crutched-friars, Printer. Dec 30. Comp. Reg Jan 3.
Sutar, Samuel, Portsea, Southampton, Brewer. Jan 1. Comp. Reg Jan 6.
Taylor, Thos, East Retford, Nottingham, Tailor. Dec 16. Asst. Reg Jan 7.
Thomas, Llewellyn, Lpool, Iron Merchant. Dec 31. Asst. Reg Jan 7.
Timmis, Hy Paul, Burslem, Stafford, Printer. Dec 23. Asst. Reg Jan 7.
Waters, John, Bradford, York, Grocer. Dec 20. Comp. Reg Jan 6.
Watson, Thos Hy, Poultry, Accountant. Jan 1. Comp. Reg Jan 3.
White, Thos, Munster-rd, Fulham, Railway Contractor. Jan 1. Comp. Reg Jan 4.
Wood, Jabez Holmes, John-st, Adelphi, Bill Broker. Dec 14. Comp. Reg Jan 3.
Yates, Joseph Robt, Brick-lane, Hosier. Dec 16. Comp. Reg Jan 7.

Bankrupts.

FRIDAY, Jan. 3, 1867.
To Surrender in London.

Asprey, Eliz, Langford-villas, Langford-place, St John's-wood, Lodging-house Keeper. Pet Dec 31. Pepys. Jan 23 at 2. Angell, Guildhall-yard.
Backer, Johan Peter, James-ter, George-rd, Holloway, Master Baker. Pet Dec 30. Jan 29 at 2. Harper, Gracechurch-st.
Blake, Farewell Kellaway, Howley-pl, Maida-hill, Commercial Traveller. Pet Dec 30. Roche. Jan 15 at 12. Anderson & Stanford, Gt James-st, Bedf.rd-row.
Bridgman, Richd, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Dec 31. Murray. Jan 13 at 12.
Carrington, Saml, Adelaide-pl, London-bridge, Coal Merchant. Pet Jan 1. Feb 3 at 11. Greig, Vernlam-bldgs, Gray's-inn.
Cook, Richd Phillip, Duke-st, Manchester-sq, Baker. Pet Dec 30. Jan 27 at 2. Hillearys & Tunstall, Fenchurch-bldgs.
Cook, Edwd, & Robt Martin Cook, Hadleigh, Suffolk, Auctioneers. Pet Jan 2. Roche. Jan 15 at 1. Nickinson & Co, Chancery-lane.
Cunnew, Hy, Church-passage, Gresham-st, Elastic Web Manufacturer. Pet Dec 30. Roche. Jan 13 at 1. Sheppard & Riley, Moorgate-st.
Dunbar, Wm, Brick-lane, Whitechapel, Assistant to a Baker. Pet Dec 27. Jan 27 at 2. Le Blanc & Co, New Bridge-st.
Elms, Jas, Downs Hotel, Hackney Down, Licensed Victualler. Pet Dec 30. Roche. Jan 15 at 12. Dubois & Maynard, Church-passage, Gresham-st.
Fardell, Jas, High-st, Poplar, Butcher. Pet Dec 31. Jan 29 at 2. Harrison, Basinghall-st.

Haywood, John, jun, High-st, Homerton, Manager to a Beershop Keeper. Pet Dec 30. Pepys. Jan 23 at 1, Pittman, Guildhall-chambers.

Lack, Joseph Hy, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Dec 23 (for pau). Pepys. Jan 23 at 2, Debie, Basinghall-st.

Parsons, John, Bury St Edmund's, Suffolk, Dental Surgeon. Pet Jan 1. Jan 15 at 1. Ford & Lloyd, Bloomsbury-sq.

Riles, Mary, & Paulina Riles, Woolston, Southampton, Schoolmistresses. Pet Jan 1. Pepys. Jan 23 at 2. Paterson & Son, Bouverie-st.

Rotherham, Chas John, Goodge-st, out of business. Pet Dec 30. Pepys. Jan 23 at 1. Cleobury, Cheapside.

Shea, Joseph Eugene, Gt Alie-st, Goodman's-fields, Rag Merchant. Pet Dec 31. Murray. Jan 13 at 3. Frost, Leadenhall-st.

Stevens, Edwd, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Dec 30 (for pau). Pepys. Jan 23 at 1. Hicks, Orchard-st.

Walker, Catharine, Oxford, Laundress. Pet Dec 30. Roche. Jan 15 at 12. Shapland, Fenchurch-st.

Willcock, Wm Udy, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Dec 21. Pepys Jan 23 at 1.

To Surrender in the Country.

Bird, Robt, Enmore, Somerset, Innkeeper. Pet Dec 30. Lovibond. Bridgwater, Jan 15 at 10. Reed & Cook, Bridgwater.

Bird, Thos, Brighton, Sussex, out of business. Pet Dec 30. Eversbed. Brighton, Jan 17 at 11. Lamb, Brighton.

Brain, Joseph Hy, Bristol, Butcher. Pet Dec 21. Harley. Bristol, Jan 17 at 12. Hill.

Briggs, Edmund Walter, York, Toy Dealer. Pet Jan 1. Perkins. York, Jan 16 at 11. McLaren, York.

Butler, Wm Foster, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Pet Jan 1. Hime. Liverpool, Jan 15 at 3. Cobb, Lpool.

Bullivant, Wm, Mansfield, Nottingham, out of business. Pet Jan 1. Patchitt. Mansfield, Feb 24 at 11.30. Belk, Nottingham.

Caig, Walter, Lpool, Master Mariner. Pet Dec 30. Hime. Lpool, Jan 14 at 3. Grocott, Lpool.

Carter, Wm, Salford, Lancaster, Bootmaker. Pet Dec 30. Macrae. Manch, Jan 16 at 11. Marsland & Addleshaw, Manch.

Chambers, Thos, Lpool, Bootmaker. Pet Jan 1. Hime. Lpool, Jan 16 at 3. Nordon, Lpool.

Chambers, Wm, Stamford, Lincoln, Baker. Pet Dec 28. Sheild. Stamford, Jan 20 at 11. Laxton, Stamford.

Cobb, Joseph, Colchester, Essex, Reporter. Pet Dec 21. Barnes. Colchester, Jan 16 at 11. Goody, Colchester.

Cooke, Leonard, Horwich, Lancaster, Paper Manufacturer. Pet Dec 30. Harris. Manch, Jan 20 at 12. Storer, Manch.

Coombs, Jas, Fisherton Anger, Wilts, Shoemaker. Adj Nov 19. Wilson. Salisbury, Jan 10 at 2. Bartrum, Bath.

Cope, Gregory, Oldhill, Stafford, out of business. Pet Dec 31. Hill. Birm, Jan 15 at 12. East, Birm.

Cowburn, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, Manch. Adj Feb 19. Kay. Manch, Jan 14 at 9.30. Law, Manch.

Cribb, Edwd, jun, Neath, Glamorgan, Builder. Pet Dec 31. Wilde. Bristol, Jan 15 at 11. Randall, Neath.

Davies, Lewis, Blacknook, Pembroke, Clerk. Pet Jan 1. Wilde. Bristol, Jan 15 at 11. James & James, Haverfordwest.

Day, John, Prisoner for Debt, Fisherton Anger. Adj Dec 21. Wilson. Salisbury, Jan 10 at 2. Bartrum, Bath.

Draper, Wm, Everton, nr Lpool, Grocer. Pet Dec 30. Hime. Lpool, Jan 18 at 3. Blackhurst, Lpool.

Dulson, Jas, Bursiem, Stafford, Labourer. Pet Jan 1. Challinor. Hanley, Feb 8 at 11. Tomkinson, Bursiem.

Eales, John, Barton, York, Miner. Pet Dec 30. Bowes. Darlington, Jan 18 at 10. Nixon, Darlington.

Edwards, David, Ruthin, Denbigh, Seedsman. Pet Dec 31. Lpool, Jan 15 at 12. Evans & Co, Lpool.

Evans, Hy, Everton, nr Lpool, Painter. Pet Dec 24. Hime. Lpool, Jan 13 at 3. Blackhurst, Lpool.

Fitzgerald, Wm, Norwich, Cabinet Maker. Adj Dec 18 (for pau). Palmer. Norwich, Jan 14 at 11.

Giles, Wm, Brighton, Sussex, Bootmaker. Pet Jan 1. Eversbed. Brighton, Jan 18 at 11. Mills, Brighton.

Graham, Robt, Prisoner for Debt, Southampton. Adj Dec 16. Thorndike. Southampton, Jan 23 at 12. Mackey, Southampton.

Hardie, Jas, Lpool, Book-keeper. Pet Dec 31. Hime. Lpool, Jan 15 at 3. Bird, Lpool.

Harding, John Ware, Cullompton, Devon, Baker. Pet Dec 30. Daw, jun. Tiverton, Jan 13 at 12. Cockram, Tiverton.

Harmsworth, Chas, Beaconsfield, Buckingham, Ironmonger. Pet Dec 24. Parker. High Wycombe, Jan 16 at 11. Clarke, High Wycombe.

Harris, Simcha Hy, Southampton, Carver. Pet Dec 30. Thorndike. Southampton, Jan 23 at 12. Coxwell, Southampton.

Holmes, Edwin, Nottingham, Shopkeeper. Pet Jan 1. Patchitt. Nottingham, Feb 5 at 10.30. Heath, Nottingham.

Houlden, Wilson, Newhall, Sheffield, Steel Melter. Adj Dec 17. Wake. Sheffield, Jan 8 at 1.

Hurdon, Jas, Exeter, Chemist. Pet Dec 31. Daw. Exeter, Jan 14 at 11. Clarke, Exeter.

Jones, Mary Ann, Abersychan, Monmouth, Widow. Pet Dec 30. Edwards. Jan 20 at 11. Lloyd, Pontypool.

Kenway, Chas Heath, Bristol, Banker's Clerk. Pet Jan 1. Harley. Bristol, Jan 17 at 12. Stevens.

Lacroix, Edouard Victor, Brighton, Egg Merchant. Pet Dec 30. Eversbed. Brighton, Jan 17 at 11. Runnacles, Brighton.

Matthews, Wm, Smethwick, Stafford, Plumber. Pet Dec 24. Watson. Oldbury, Jan 15 at 11. Slater, Darlaston.

Mills, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, Manch. Adj Sept 17. Kay. Manch, Jan 14 at 9.30.

Paine, Geo, Eton Wick, Bucks, Baker. Pet Dec 30. Darvill. Windsor, Jan 14 at 11. Phillips, Windsor.

Pearce, Josiah, Landport, Hants, Greengrocer. Pet Dec 30. Howard. Portsmouth, Jan 21 at 12. Champ, Portsea.

Purdy, Hy, Derby, Fishmonger. Pet Jan 1. Weller. Derby, Jan 16 at 12. Cranch, Nottingham.

Sanford, Joshua, Tynemouth, Northumberland, Grocer. Pet Dec 23. Gibson. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Jan 17 at 12. Joel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Sharpe, Richd, Moulton, Northampton, Grocer. Pet Dec 30. Dennis. Northampton, Jan 18 at 10. White, Newland.

Sherwin, Geo, Hanley, Stafford, Cratemaker. Adj Dec 30. Challinor. Hanley, Feb 8 at 11. Tomkinson, Bursiem.

Smith, Joseph, Gt Malvern, Worcester, Carpenter. Pet Dec 30. Gough. Gt Malvern, Jan 16 at 1. Wilson, Worcester.

Tuplin, Reuben, Lpool, out of business. Pet Dec 31. Lpool, Feb 24 at 11. Evans & Co, Lpool.

Verrier, Wm, Bishop's Lydeard, Somerset, Carpenter. Pet Dec 30. Meyler. Taunton, Jan 18 at 11. Taunton, Taunton.

Vigars, Thos, Crebon, Devon, out of business. Pet Dec 31. Bridgman. Tavistock, Jan 20 at 12. Chilcott, Tavistock.

Walker, David, Gt Marlow, Buckingham, Cabinet Maker. Pet Dec 24. Parker. Jan 16 at 11. Clarke, High Wycombe.

Waterworth, Horatio Thos, Wivenhoe, Essex, Dispenser to a Surgeon. Pet Dec 17. Barnes. Colchester, Jan 18 at 12. Jones, Colchester.

Weeks, Thos, Winton, Hants, Bricklayer. Pet Jan 1. Druitt. Christchurch, Jan 18 at 3. Tanner, Wimborne Minster.

Weightman, Hy, Prisoner or Debt, Gloucester, Adj Dec 23. Wilde. Bristol, Jan 15 at 11.

TUESDAY, Jan. 7, 1868.

To Surrender in London.

Abbott, Thos, Wellington-ter, Limehouse, Draper. Pet Jan 3. Feb 3 at 12. Jones, Queen-st, Cheapside.

Anderson, Edwin, Rufford's-bldgs, Islington, Tobacconist. Pet Jan 4. Feb 3 at 12. Lewis, Gt James-st, Bedford-row.

Austen, John Annesley Fletcher, Bury-st, St James's, no business. Pet Jan 3. Murray. Jan 20 at 11. Farnfield, Serle-st.

Battie, Benj, Burwash, Sussex, Groom. Pet Jan 3. Pepys. Jan 23 at 11. Roscoe & Co, King-st, Finsbury-sq.

Browne, Hy, Rolls-rd, Old Kent-rd, News Agent. Pet Jan 4. Murray. Jan 20 at 12. Edwards, Bush-lane, Cannon-st.

Bullock, Hy Robt, Mincing-lane, Merchant. Pet Jan 2. Feb 3 at 11. Rae, Mincing-lane.

Dudgeon, John Hepburn, & Geo Benj Douglas, St Helen's-pl, Bishopsgate, Comm Merchants. Pet Dec 21. Murray. Jan 20 at 11. Lawrance & Co, Old Jewry-chambers.

Gale, John Jefferies, Haydon-sq, Minories, Commercial Clerk. Pet Jan 2. Murray. Jan 20 at 11. Beard, Basinghall-st.

George, Fras, Bishopsgate-st Within, Solicitor. Pet Jan 1. Feb 3 at 11. King, Queen-st, Cheapside.

Lillyman, Absolom, Blossom-ter, Commercial-st, Norton Folgate, Shoe Dealer. Pet Jan 3. Pepys. Jan 23 at 2. Rigby, Coleman-st.

Lucas, Thos, Beverley-rd, Barnes, Builder. Pet Dec 31. Pepys. Jan 23 at 1. Chidley, Old Jewry.

Lunn, Chas, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Dec 31 (for pau). Murray. Jan 20 at 12. Sorrell, Gt Tower-st.

Luscombe, Geo, Cheapside, Silk Merchant. Pet Dec 27. Feb 3 at 1. Clark & Co, Coleman-st.

Ockmore, Michael, Walworth-rd, Fishmonger. Pet Jan 2. Murray. Jan 20 at 11. Lewis & Lewis, Ely-pl, Holborn.

Priddy, John, Church-st, Shoreditch, Eating-house Keeper. Pet Jan 2. Pepys. Jan 23 at 2. Dobie, Basinghall-st.

Vine, Richd, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Dec 30 (for pau). Brougham. Jan 29 at 2. Dobie, Basinghall-st.

Webb, Geo, Moat-ter, Lower Wandsworth-rd, Surgeon. Pet Jan 2. Feb 3 at 12. Mayo, Kennington-pk-rd.

Williams, Alfred Edwd, Canterbury, Kent, out of business. Pet Dec 27. Jan 27 at 2. Jones, Colchester.

Wood, Patrick, St John's-st-rd, Insurance Agent. Pet Jan 4. Murray. Jan 20 at 12. Kerly, London-wall.

Woodbridge, Alfred, Erith, Kent, Seed Merchant. Pet Jan 4. Pepys. Jan 23 at 2. Poole, Bartholomew-close.

Wragge, Alfred Romaine, Victoria-rd, no occupation. Pet Jan 4. Murray. Jan 20 at 12. Stark, Friars-st, Doctors'-commons.

Wyatt, John Graves, Plumstead-rd, Auctioneer. Pet Dec 31. Jan 29 at 2. Buchanan, Basinghall-st.

To Surrender in the Country.

Ash, Geo, Exeter, out of business. Pet Jan 1. Exeter, Jan 16 at 12 Flood, Exeter.

Bannatyne, Robt, Lpool, Cotton Broker. Pet Jan 4. Lpool, Jan 20 at 11. Etty, Lpool.

Baker, Wm, Littlehampton, Sussex, Baker. Pet Jan 1. Holmes Arundel, Jan 24 at 11. Philp, Littlehampton.

Barker, Edwin, Loose, nr Maidstone, Kent, out of business. Pet Jan 1. Sendamore. Maidstone, Jan 16 at 11. Peverley, Gresham-bldgs, Basinghall-st.

Barwell, Wm, Birm, Journeyman Tool Maker. Pet Jan 3. Guest. Birm, Jan 31 at 10. Duke, Birm.

Bath, Geo, Chatham, Kent, out of business. Pet Jan 4. Acworth. Rochester, Jan 17 at 2. Hayward, Rochester.

Bottomley, Nathan, Sheffield, Draper. Pet Oct 8. Jones. Huddersfield, Jan 20 at 10. Booth, Holmfirth.

Bower, Richd, Barnsley, York, Mason. Pet Jan 1. Shepherd. Jan 20 at 11. Freeman, Huddersfield.

Calverley, John, Woodhouse, nr Leeds, Stonemason. Pet Dec 31. Marshall. Leeds, Jan 20 at 12. Harle, Leeds.

Challand, John, Hudderafield, York, Provision Dealer. Pet Jan 3. Leeds, Jan 20 at 11. Sykes, Huddersfield.

Coston, Isaac, King's Lynn, Norfolk, Beerseller. Pet Jan 3. King's Lynn, Jan 21 at 11. Wilkin, King's Lynn.

Davies, Edwd, Lpool, Tobacconist. Pet Jan 2. Hime. Lpool, Jan 17 at 3. Henry, Lpool.

Dean, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Dec 17. Harris. Manch, Jan 20 at 11.

Edmonds, Jas, Worcester, Builder. Pet Jan 2. Crisp. Worcester, Jan 22 at 11. Tree, Worcester.

Foot, Isaac, Yeovil, Somerset, Glove Cutter. Pet Jan 3. Batten. Yeovil, Jan 24 at 3. Ellis, Sherborne.

Grant, Wm Hy, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Waiter. Pet Dec 31. Blake. Newport, Jan 18 at 11. Beckingsale, Newport.

Green, John, Maidstone, Kent, Garde er. Pet Jan 1. Sendamore. Maidstone, Jan 16 at 12. Peverley, Gresham-bldgs, Basinghall-st.

Gower, Thos, Bridgnorth, Salop, Stonemason. Pet Jan 2. Smith. Bridgnorth, Jan 21 at 12. Stratton, Wolverhampton.

Haverth, Abraham, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Dec 17. Hulton. Salford, Jan 18 at 9.30.
Head, Richd, Birm, Beer Retailer. Pet Jan 2. Hill. Birm, Jan 23 at 12. Southall & Nelson, Birm.
Heal, Edwin, Glastonbury, Yeoman. Pet Dec 30. Lovell. Wells, Jan 16 at 11. Reed & Cookham.
Hodnet, John, Stockbridge, Hants, Bootmaker. Pet Jan 4. Tyler. Romsey, Jan 20 at 11.30. Mackey, Southampton.
Ike, Edwd, Birm, no occupation. Pet Jan 2. Harward. Stourbridge, Jan 20 at 10. Maltby, Stourbridge.
Johnson, Thos, Towcester, Northampton, Bricklayer. Pet Jan 2. Sheppard. Towcester, Feb 3 at 10. Whitton, Towcester.
Jones, Wm, Oldbury, Worcester, Retail Brewer. Pet Jan 1. Watson. Oldbury, Jan 15 at 11. Shakespears & Hartill, Oldbury.
Jones, Hy, New Zealand, Buckingham, Tailor. Pet Dec 30. Watson. Aylesbury, Jan 15 at 10. Fell, Aylesbury.
Kitson, Geo, Leeds, Book-keeper. Pet Jan 2. Marshall. Leeds, Jan 20 at 12. Harle, Leeds.
Knowles, Geo, Queensbury, Clayton, York, out of business. Pet Dec 31. Bradford, Jan 21 at 9.15. Terry & Co, Bradford.
Lewis, Richd, Hakin, Pembroke, Ship Builder. Pet Jan 3. Wilde. Bristol, Jan 17 at 11. Davies, Haverfordwest.
Lilycrap, Robt, & Wm Pearcy, Binstead, Southampton, Brickmakers. Pet Jan 4. Clement. Alton, Jan 16 at 3. White, Dane's-inn, Strand.
Langley, Wm Thos Shaw, Pitsea, Essex, Railway Porter. Pet Jan 2. Swaine. Rochford, Jan 21 at 1. Hudson & Wood, Fenchurch-bldgs, Fenchurch-st.
Mackay, Jas, & Colin Jas Mackay, Lpool, Timber Merchants. Pet Dec 31. Lpool, Jan 28 at 11. Anderson, Lpool.
McCree, John Benj, Tonbridge, Kent, Dissenting Minister. Pet Jan 1. Alleyne. Tonbridge, Jan 15 at 10. Palmer, Tonbridge.
McLean, Robt, Manch, Builder. Pet Jan 4. Macrae. Manch, Jan 23 at 12. Rowley & Page, Manch.
Pickles, Edwin, Zacharias Moore, & Jas Cordingley, Bradford, York, Common Brewers. Pet Dec 24. Leeds, Jan 20 at 11. Mossman, Leeds.
Morgan, Rees, jun, Pontymoile, Monmouth, Haulier. Pet Jan 3. Edwards. Pontypool, Jan 27 at 11. Greenway & Blyteway, Pontypool.
Newton, John, Clare, Suffolk, Innkeeper. Pet Jan 3. Jardine. Haverill, Jan 24 at 3. Cardinal & Wright, Halstead.
Parr, John, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Licensed Retailer of Beer. Pet Jan 2. Gale. Cheltenham, Jan 20 at 11. Marshall, Cheltenham.
Parker, Hannah, Manch, out of business. Pet Jan 2. Macrae. Manch, Jan 17 at 11. Hampson & Eltoft, Manch.
Partridge, Wm, Newport, Isle of Wight, Licensed Victualler. Pet Jan 1. Blake. Newport, Jan 18 at 11.30. Hooper, Newport.
Pelmear, Geo, jun, Mylor, Cornwall, Grocer. Pet Jan 4. Exeter. Jan 18 at 11.30. Daw & Son, Exeter.
Pillman, Wm, Exeter, Hatter. Pet Jan 6. Daw. Exeter, Jan 18 at 11. Willosford, Exeter.
Piper, Richd, Brighton, Sussex, Builder. Pet Jan 2. Eversbed. Brighton, Jan 18 at 11. Mills, Brighton.
Price, Isaiah, Lpool, Outfitter. Pet Dec 30. Lpool, Jan 20 at 11. Ellis, Lpool.
Pyott, Jas, Ipswich, Suffolk, Poulterer. Pet Jan 1. Pretyman. Ipswich, Jan 17 at 11. Pollard, Ipswich.
Robertson, Danl, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Joiner. Pet Jan 2. Clayton. Newcastle, Jan 21 at 10. Joel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Scrimshaw, Robt, King's Lynn, Norfolk, out of business. Pet Jan 1. King's Lynn, Jan 21 at 11. Wilkin, King's Lynn.
Smith, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, Winchester. Adj Dec 16 (for pan). Blake. Newport, Jan 20 at 12.
Sudlow, Wm, Warrington, Lancashire, Hay Dealer. Pet Dec 19. Nicholson. Warrington, Jan 16 at 1. Moore, Warrington.
Taylor, Robt E., Leeds, Shopkeeper. Pet Dec 27. Leeds, Jan 28 at 11. Simpson, Leeds.
Trump, Thos Edwd, Exeter, Bootmaker. Pet Jan 4. Daw. Exeter, Jan 18 at 11. Campion, Exeter.
Westhead, Joseph, Coventry, Warwick, Licensed Victualler. Pet Jan 2. Kirby. Coventry, Jan 28 at 3. Smallbone, Coventry.
Williams, Wm, Llithfaen, Carnarvon, Victualler. Pet Dec 31. Owen. Pwllheli, Jan 20 at 11. Roberts, Pwllheli.
Wilson, Geo, Ashton-juxta-Birm, Grocer. Pet Jan 1. Guest. Birm, Jan 31 at 10. Beaton, Birm.
Woodward, Wm Toye, Kidderminster, Worcester, Comm Agent. Pet Dec 31. Talbot. Kidderminster, Jan 22 at 11. Morton, Kidderminster.
Wray, John, Workington, Cumberland, Shoemaker. Pet Jan 3. Waugh. Cockermouth, Jan 20 at 3. Ramsay, Cockermouth.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

TUESDAY, Jan. 7, 1868.

Nichols, Chas, Grove House, West Green, Builder. Dec 31.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
37 OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.

SOLICITORS are invited to introduce, on behalf of their clients, Proposals for Loans on Freehold or Leasehold Property, Reversions, Life Interests, or other adequate securities.

Proposals may be made in the first instance according to the following form:—

PROPOSAL FOR LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

Date.....
Introduced by (*state name and address of solicitor*)
Amount required £
Time and mode of repayment (i. e., *whether for a term certain, or by annual or other payments*)
Security (*state shortly the particulars of security, and, if land or buildings, state the net annual income*)
State what Life Policy (if any) is proposed to be effected with the Gresham Office in connexion with the security.

By order of the Board,
F. ALLAN CURTIS, Actuary and Secretary.

ONE PENNY PER FOLIO. Abstracts.
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ONE PENNY PER FOLIO. Fair Copy.
HOOPER & SON, 45, Fleet-street.

This day is published, price 1s.,
COMMON APPENDANT; or, The Common Law Right of every Freehold Tenant of a Manor to Common on the Lord's Wastes; being an additional Appendix to the seventh edition of Williams on Real Property. By JOSHUA WILLIAMS, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, one of her Majesty's Counsel.
London: H. SWEET, 3, Chancery-lane.

LONDON GAZETTE (published by authority) and LONDON and COUNTRY ADVERTISEMENT OFFICE.
No. 119, CHANCERY LANE, FLEET STREET.
HENRY GREEN (many years with the late George Reynell), Advertisement Agent, begs to direct the attention of the Legal Profession to the advantages of his long experience of upwards of twenty years, in the special insertion of all pro forma notices, &c., and hereby solicits their continued support.—N.B. One copy of advertisement only required, and the strictest care and promptitude assured. Parliamentary notices specially considered.

CANDLES.—A hint to Purchasers.—Do not make sure that you know what price you are paying per pound for your Candles until you have stripped them and put them in the scale. Some Candles are right weight without the wrappers, some with moderately thick wrappers, some with very thick wrappers, and some are not nearly right weight with wrappers however thick. PRICE'S "GOLD MEDAL PALMITINE," "SHERWOOD PALMITINE," "BELMONT SPERM," and "BELMONT WAX," "BEST," "No. 2," "No. 3," and "BATTERSEA COMPOSITES," "PRICE'S PARAFFINE," and "BELMONTINE," and all the other candles of Price's Patent Candle Company (Limited), are all weight without the wrappers.

SLACK'S SILVER ELECTRO PLATE is a coating of pure Silver over Nickel. A combination of two metals possessing such valuable properties renders it in appearance and wear equal to Sterling Silver.

	Fiddle Pattern.			Thread.			King's.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Table Forks, per doz.....	1	10	0 and	1	18	0	3	3	0
Dessert ditto	1	0	0 and	1	10	0	1	15	0
Table Spoons	1	10	0 and	1	16	0	2	3	0
Dessert ditto	1	0	0 and	1	10	0	1	15	0
Tea Spoons	0	12	0 and	0	18	0	1	3	6

	Thread.			King's.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Table Forks, per doz.....	3	3	0	3	0	0
Dessert ditto	2	2	0	2	1	0
Table Spoons	3	0	0	3	0	0
Dessert ditto	2	2	0	2	2	0
Tea Spoons	1	3	6	1	10	0

Every Article for the Table as in Silver. A Sample Tea Spoon forwarded on receipt of 20 stamps.
RICHARD & JOHN SLACK, 336, STRAND, LONDON.

SLACK'S FENDER AND FIRE-IRON WAREHOUSE is the MOST ECONOMICAL, consistent with good quality:—Iron Fenders, 3s.6d.; Bronzed ditto, 5s. 6d., with standards; superior Drawing-room ditto, 14s. 6d. to 80s.; Fire Irons, 2s. 6d. to 20s. Patent Dish Covers, with handles to take off, 18s. set of six. Table Knives and Forks, 8s. per dozen. Roasting Jacks, complete, 7s. 6d. Tea-trays, 1s. 6d. set of three; elegant Papier Maché ditto, 28s. the set. Teapots, with plated knob, 5s. 6d.; Coal Scuttles, 2s. 6d. A set of Kitchen Utensils for cottage, £3. Slack's Cutlery has been celebrated for 50 years. Ivory Table Knives, 14s., 16s., and 18s. per dozen. White Bone Knives and Forks, 3s. 9d. and 12s.; Black Horn ditto, 8s. and 10s. All warranted.

As the limits of an advertisement will not allow of a detailed list, purchasers are requested to send for their Catalogue, with 350 drawings, and prices of Electro-Plate, Warranted Table Cutlery, Furnishing Ironmongery, &c. May be had gratis or post free. Every article marked in plain figures at the same low prices for which their establishment has been celebrated for nearly 50 years. Orders above £3 delivered carriage free per rail.
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Incorporated by Royal Charter, 30th August, 1851.

Paid-up Capital £1,500,000; Reserved Fund, £441,000.

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They undertake the agency of parties connected with India, the purchase and sale of Indian securities, the safe custody of Indian Government paper, the receipt of interest, dividends, pay, pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards, repayable at ten days notice, and also for longer periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their office.

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COMPANY (LIMITED) are prepared to effect Investments on Mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, with or without their guarantee, as may be desired. For further particulars application to be made at the office of the Company, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, London.

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R. A. CAMERON, Secretary.

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EVERY requisite under the above Act supplied on the shortest notice. The BOOKS AND FORMS kept in stock for immediate use. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION speedily printed in the proper form for registration and distribution. SHARE CERTIFICATES engraved and printed. OFFICIAL SEALS designed and executed. No charge for sketches.

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INSURANCE COMPANY,

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The Invested Funds now amount to	£3,251,234
The Fire Revenue to	818,655
And that of the Life to	254,327

The moderate rates of premium, with a guaranteed fixed Bonus for the Life Policies of this Company, and their value as SPECIAL SECURITIES to third parties, render them particularly advantageous. Whole world leave is granted on reasonable terms, and claims are paid thirty days after admission.

JOHN ATKINS, Resident Secretary.

BONUS YEAR.

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NOTICE.—The next Distribution of Profit will be made at the end of the present year. All Policies effected before the 1st July next on the "return system" will participate.

The last Bonus varied from 28 to 60 per cent. on the premiums paid.

Loans in connection with Life Assurance, upon approved security, in sums of not less than £500.

For prospectuses and forms of proposal apply to the Secretary, or to any of the Company's Agents.

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This Society purchases reversionary property, life interests, and life policies of assurance, and grants loans on these securities.

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GREAT BERKHAMSTED, HERTS,

26 miles from London on L. & N. W. R.

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FOUR EXHIBITIONS have just been established at this School, each of the annual value of £60, and each tenable for 4 years at any College, Hospital, or Institution approved by the visitor. They are available to Medical and other Professional Students, as well as to those proceeding to the Universities.

A Prospectus and a copy of the last Report will be sent on application to the Head Master.

CANDLES.—If you do not want your candles ex-

clusively for show, but with pleasantness of appearance require excellence of burning, buy "PRICE'S GOLD MEDAL PALMITINE," or their "SHERWOOD PALMITINE," or their good old-fashioned "BELMONT SPERM," or "BELMONT WAX," or their "BEST," "No. 2," "No. 3," or "BATTERSEA" COMPOSITE, in preference to the finest, and most transparent Paraffine candles. But if you must have the extreme transparency of pure Paraffine, "PRICE'S PARAFFINE," or their "BELMONTINE" will give it to you in perfection, and at a more moderate price than is usually charged for any other really first-class Paraffine Candles.

The new toilet soap "PRICE'S SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE," containing half its weight of their concentrated distilled Glycerine, should be in general use in every house before the winter comes on, because of its admirable effects in preventing chapping of the hands and face. In every house there ought also to be one of the sealed bottles of their concentrated distilled Glycerine, known everywhere as "PRICE'S GLYCERINE," and prescribed by the most eminent medical men abroad as well as at home, as the one only Glycerine for medical use whether externally or internally.

"PRICE'S FANCY SOAPS of the different sorts usually made are excellent, and command a constantly increasing sale. The "Solidified Glycerine" spoken of above is, however, the one fancy soap to use.

"PRICE'S NEW PATENT NIGHT LIGHTS," for burning in the wide glasses, are believed to be the very best Night Lights made. "PRICE'S CHILD'S NIGHT LIGHTS," for burning without glasses, and their different sorts of "CHAMBER CANDLES," are so well known, and so generally used and appreciated, as not to need any special notice here.